## Amusements Co-Night.

EMOU OPERA HOUSE S-Bive Beard.

LASINO-S-" Falks."

EDEN MUSEE-WARWORKS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE S-" Irish Aristocracy."

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—S:30 -- May Blossom."

NEW-YORK COMEDY THEATRE—S-" Coppain Mishler."

NEW PARE THEATRE—S-" The Dead Heart!"

NIELO'S GARDEN—S-" The Blue and the Gray."

NIELO'S GARDEN—S-S-SEE Blue and the Gray." -Baseball. POLO GROUNDS—BASCORI.

ETAR TREATRE—S—" Whose Are They!"

THEATRE COMMODE—S—" Dan's Tribulations."

WALLACK'S TREATRE—S—" Madam Piper."

SP AVENUE TREATRE—S—" The Two Orphans."

DTR AVENUE THEATRE—S—" Well-Fed Dora."

14TH STREET TREATRE—S—" The Wages of Sin."

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## Ensmess Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK.

Eny always

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. Postage free in the United States.

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No. 560 Third-lave, near suxtications. If a m. to 8 p. m.
No. 506 East One-hundred, and the style of the seventh-st., 10 m. to 8 p. m.
Union Square, No. 12 East Fourteenh-st., 15 z. m. to 8 p. m.
Union Square, No. 12 East Fourteenh-st., 15 z. m. to 8 p. m.

## New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 26.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN. - The Egyptian Conference, it is reported, Little Duck won the will meet on June 23. Jockey Club prize at Chantilly. \_\_\_\_ It is dealed that Madame Moet bequeathed her property to The statement that Mr. Morton entertained enemies | between the safe and sound securities and those of the Republic.

bloodshed in the Louisiana XXIst Judiciai Distriet. - Three persons were killed in a collision | ment of some great backing and railroad corporaof t aims on the West Shore Railroad at Savannah, tions has been disconnected from speculative New-York. - George Anderson, of Bowling interests which had caused distrust, or brought Green, Ohio, was beaten to death by his instate wife. serious loss. The Eric property, for example, Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company has been longer has a connection with a firm like Grant, decided in favor of the latter. \_\_\_\_ Mrs. Alexander Edmont cut the throats of two of her children and attempted to commit suicide in St. Louis, Hazlehurst, Mississippi. - A negro pretending ment. It cannot be said with certainty, of Dr. Penn was sentenced for the marder of Rials at to be the Messiah is making perverts in Georgia.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-James D. Fish yesterday made an important statement of his relations with city has reason to congratulate itself that it has Grant & Ward; neither he nor John C. the far stood the test so well. were held in ing of the Society of Friends was begun. === A large crowd weat to Concy Island. ...... Green-

wman read a lesson to smart young men. THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair and cooler weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 84°; lowest, 62°; avernge, 7212°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and sumthe ocean postage.

Mr. Fish's statement of his connection with the firm of Grant & Ward, as given to THE Assembly. TRIBUNE, and his interpretation of certain letters from General Grant, will be received by the public with the greatest reserve. Most people will prefer to hear the other side of the

Radroad management is now carried on with such precision that fortunately few lives are lost by collisions. But such an accident as that of 1883 amounted to 3.25 mills, as against 2.45 which happened on the West Shore Railroad on Saturday night cannot well be avoided by any act of the company. If an engineer deliberately disobeys orders, he alone can be held morally responsible for the result of his disobedience. The punishment for such neglect of orders should be prompt and severe.

Mr. Flower's strength as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency seems to measured by the size of his "bar'l It is large enough, probably, to carry him through, in case a strong candidate is nominated by the Republicans. In that event the Democratic nomination would be of little account. But if the Republicans should, unfortunately, name a weak man at Chicago, Mr. Flower's chances would immediately disappear. If Mr. Tilden then declined, the way in which the Cleveland "boom" would spring up and overshadow Mr. Flower would no doubt surprise the friends of that gentleman.

The talk of gains for Arthur in New-Jersey rests upon the same foundation of fiction as the reported "accessions" in Pennsylvania and in this State. The delegates in New-Jersey have not been influenced in the least by the carefully worked Wall Street "boom." nor by the numerous circulars mailed them from the President's literary bureau. The majority of the Republicans of New-Jersey declared for Mr. Blaine in the choice of delegates, and when the delegation from that State meets in Chicago for organization next Monday they will, no doubt, be found to represent the wishes of their constituents.

The English Government appears to be drifting without any fixed programme on the Soudan question, according to the dispatches to day. Lord Dufferin is negotiating for a Turkish expedition to relieve General Gordon, Such an outcome would not strengthen the Ministry : and it seems incompatible with the reported extensive preparations for an English expedition. In the meantime the date for the European Conference is said to have been fixed for June 23. If it meets it can hardly fail, in the present temper of France, to make matters worse for Mr. Gladstone. It looks as though he still hoped that something would turn up to be returned from those counties they are the It appears from Treasury statements that

secure the safety of General Gordon.

Boston is having an unpleasant experience in fighting the rum power and the politicians. The Democratic bosses, who control the Colamon Council there through the liquor-shop influence, have refused to confirm the Mayor's nominations. An attempt to break the deadlock by the passage of a bill through the Legislature giving the Mayor the power to appoint without confirmation has thus far been defeated, the bill having been emasculated so that it should not take effect until next year. The State Civil Service bill has also been endangered, and the friends of the reform do not feel sanguine of passing the bill in a proper shape. This is not creditable to the Republican Legislature. New-York seems to have passed Massachusetts in carrying out political reforms, as well as in other matters.

THE OUTLOOK.

The air is not clear in Wall Street yet. But substantial and important improvement has been effected during the past week in the conditions needful for heaithy trade, if not in prices of securities, which are still greatly depressed.

Time has been gained, for new adjustment of interests and burdens. The fact that a week has been gained for such necessary clearing of the way, without any new disasters of magnitude, is of importance in itself. There has been opportunity for the liquidation of a vast amount of unhealthy speculation, and it may be assumed that securities generally are now more strongly held than at any time prior to the disturbance.

It is especially important that the Milwaukee wheat clique, which has been stubbornly holding the price without regard to the foreign demand, has at last been induced or compelled to unload. This leaves a free market, gives hope of more liberal movement, and releases banks, particularly at the West, from very heavy commitments. Thus released, they will be the less obliged to draw resources from this centre.

It is also a matter of large importance that the danger of a great strike in the Western iron mills has been removed. Though this suspension might have benefited some Eastern concerns, it could not have failed to involve heavy losses which, in the end, the whole commercial body would have been obliged to share.

The banks of this city have passed through a severe ordeal, but so few of them have been even assailed by suspicion that there is ground for hope that farther disasters may be avoided. In the liquidation which has taken place, investors have taken away a considerable part of the securities which banks and dealers here have been earrying. Much has been done, too, to enable the public to discriminate wisely which gained an apparent value in the specula-Domestic.-There is no longer apprehension of tive period through which we have passed.

A suit of the Western Union against the is not less but more valuable because it no Ward & Co. to scatter whatever money it may carn. The Louisville and Nashville is not the weaker for the recent change in its managecourse, that we have with seed the last disclosure of unsoundness. But the business of this

Eno was arrested; Ward passed a busy day | One thing is needed, to restore public conthe jail. - Memorial Decoration Day didence, That is punishment of the guilty, That a number some persons have been guilty, everybody of churches in this city and Brooklyn. - Ross | knows. It is not for the press to pronounce and Courtney attracted crowds of people by prac- judgment, but public opinion will surely not be tice rowing at Oak Point. == The yearly meet- | satisfied, nor will confidence in the integrity of corporate management be revived as it should be, unless there is manifested enough of public loss was \$60,000. \_\_\_\_Mr. Beecher said that when justice to insure the punishment of criminals. young be never expected to be pious. \_\_\_\_ Dr. It will not do any longer to have it said, with a color of truth, that a man who steals by the millions in Wall Street can escape with

WHY THERE IS NO DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS. No sooner had the Democratic Legislature of 1883 adjourned than the Republican members of mer travellers, can have THE DAILY TEIBUNE | that body proceeded to issue an address " to the mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, people of the State," in relation to the character the address being changed as often as desired. of the work of the session. This address bore THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address very heavily against the Democracy. It was in Europe for \$1 35 per month, which includes one of the most effective of the weapons used against our opponents in the campaign of last fail-a campaign resulting in the restoration of the Republicans to power in both Senate and

Well, the Republican Legislature of 1884 has now stood adjourned without day over a week. No address has been issued by the minority, nor is there talk of one. Why not? Obviously story before reaching a conclusion in this case. because on the whole, this Legislature has done well, just as, on the whole; the last Legisla ture did poorly. The chief count in the indict ment drawn up last year was that the tax levy mills in 1882. If the Democratic members had issued an address this year they would have been compelled either to keep silent about the taxes or else to record the significant fact that the Legislature of 1884 had reduced the tax rate from 3.25 to 2.5712 mills. Another important count in last year's indictment related to the prison centract system. Attention was called to the fact that the Democratic Legislature of 1883, in the face of Democracy's oftrepeated protestations of ardent devotion to the workingman," had meanly dodged the whole question by resorting to the cheap and cowardly device of referring it to the popular vote. But if there was a Demecratic address this year it would necessarily contain no reference at all to the prison contract system or else it would bear witness that the Republican Legislature of 1884 had passed a bill which abolishes the present system of contract labor. True, the bill does not go as far as it might, True, all the same, that this Legislature did something positive and definite, while the last Legislature simply winked and washed its hands of its own plain duty and responsibility in the apprehension than a full statement under such premises. A third count in the indictment of chemustanees. It appears that, not including last year was that "the Democrats have not | the loan certificates in any form, the relation of listened to the petitions of New-York tax- reserve to liabilities is quite as favorable as it payers." This is another subject not calculated to light up well in a Democratic address. It would be awkward not to allude to the legislation for the metropolis, and yet how exceedingly difficult to refer to the notable series of reform bills without making capital for the Republicans!

It is easy to understand, therefore, why no address "to the people" has been issued by the a rate which hardly justifies current reports minority of the Legislature of 1884. It was that the banks have been forcing sales omitted owing to circumstances not under the minority's control. It was omitted because there was infinitely more to praise than to blame in the course of the Republicans who difficulty, had they refused last year or last shaped the legislation of the year. That some of the Democratic members contributed to the gratifying result is freely conceded. Hartford D. Nelson, of Otsego, and Thomas V. Welch, of Niagara, for instance, as members of the special committee on the affairs of the metropelis, worked in harmony with the Republican members for wholesome reform. If Democrats are to averages indicated.

to acknowledge that there were some good and efficient men in the minority does not detract from the significance of the record made by the majority. The pivotal fact remains that once again it has been conclusively shown that the interests of the State are best conserved by keeping Republicans at the front and Democrats at the rear. The Legislature of 1883 was of 1884 was Republican. Taxes came down.

THE EPIDEMIC OF BANK FRAUDS. Scarcely a day has passed for some time without bringing its record of defalcation, and the number of frauds occurring in banks, and committed by bank officers, is startling. But it would be a mistake to conclude that an epidemic of crime is upon us, or that the men whose faithlessness to their trust is being brought to light are monsters. We must look for more natural and reasonable explanations, and we can find such without having very far to go. The reason why so many defalcations are just now coming to light is, primarily, that recent events have startled every bank corporation in New-York out of its fancied security, and caused a general overhauling of accounts. The second explanation is that there has been a culpable laxity in the management of many monetary institutions for some time past, and that through this laxity individuals have been in many cases brought into the presence of temptations which they had not the strength to resist. It is idle to say that the characters of these bank officers ought to have justified the dangerous latitude permitted them. The plain truth is that no man's character ever ought to be subjected to such a strain, and that those who put the temptation in the path of their fel-

lows have themselves to blame for the outcome The experience of ages is at the back of this conclusion. In financial affairs systems and machines may sometimes be safely trusted, but men never. Good easy-going directors are spt to shift responsibility on to the active business man of the establishment, be he president, manager, cashier or paying teller. Things go along so smoothly in his hands that they gradually relax and at last abandon their precautions and their watchfulness. With every such relaxation, however, the danger is increasing, and when all the business has got into one pair of hands calamity is not far oft. In every one of the recent cases cool analysis hows that the final collapse, the heavy defalcation, the malversation of trust funds, has been made possible only by the neglect of the system which was supposed to be in force, by the failure of others than the actual lefaulter to perform daties intrusted to them. And that which justifies popular distrust under the circumstances is not so much the facts of the defalcations being revealed, as the inference inevitable from those facts that the honest officers of the crippled banks have been opening the door wide to fraud and theft by a negligence which, in view of its consequences, may well be termed criminal.

Nor will this popular distrust be likely to pass away until better guarantees are given for the faithful guardianship of the interests of depositors. Neither names nor reputations will henceforth avail to conceal slovenly mangrement. The public will demand such checks and balances, so rigorously and perpetually applied, that it will be as impossible for the president as for the porter, to meddle with the deposits. The public have learned that concentration of power and of responsibility in a panking business is fatal to security. Responsibility and power must be divided for the sake of insuring safety, and in no other way can it be had certainly. To recommence on the old footing would be futile. It is not a question nearly so much of individuals as of methods of working. It will therefore be of no use to seek a remedy in men; the systems will have to be changed so that dependence is no longer put upon so unstable and precarious a factor as human character.

MONEY AND BUSINESS. The remarkable statement published by the panks on Saturday, at a time when the stock market seemed to have commenced a vigorous recovery, caused uncertainty of feeling and irregular trading for the rest of the day. It was called "inexplicable" by many, because the deerease in resources, \$28,352,300, did not compare with the decrease in deposit liabilities, \$20,625,400. But it is not difficult to perceive that the issue of about \$8,000,000 lean certificates, not included anywhere in the cash reported, and the deduction of a corresponding amount of securities from the loan averages of the individual banks, might account for the discrepancy. In itself, the large decrease in cash held would not have caused much surprise. It had been known for some time that large emounts had been withdrawn from the banks, both by other banks in the interior and by sayngs benks and individual depositors, nor did such demands necessarily imply distrust, at a time when many institutions throughout the country were obliged to provide against the sudden assaults of unreasoning panic. The fact appears that, notwithstanding this natural drain and the great shrinkage in the credits of brokers and operators, the decrease in amount of deposits had been less than one-tenth since May 3, after allowance for the stoppage of the Marine Bank. Rightly considered, this shows a remarkable confidence in the soundness of the New-York banks. Exclusive of the Marine, the aggregates of that date and of last Saturday compare

227,961,600 236,573,500 54,958,100 45,510,400 27,861,800 20,000,700 \$82,009,000 \$07,500,700 \$10,078,000 Considering how serious has been the disturbance through which the banks have now passed, and how they are now united for mutual defence, it is doubtful whether it would not have been wiser to publish the usual detailed statement on Saturday. Withholding information might easily cause more was in March of last year, and that the reserve held is actually larger than at that time, or in April, 1880. Nor does it appear that the banks have caused trouble by undue contraction of loans. Assuming that about \$8,000,000 of collaterals have been used for loan certificates. the contraction of loans does not appear to have been more than five per cent in three weeksof collaterals in vast amount. It would be much more just criticism to say that the banks might have avoided a great part of the winter to lend so largely as they did in support of speculative operations. The closing of the West Side Bank on Saturday does not appear to have had any other cause than the misconduct of the runaway official, and there is much reason to suppose that the associated banks were stronger at the close of the week than their

tender certificates, and that \$2,317,590 in sil- of the man's duty. It goes without ver certificates was drawn out, probably for saying that that duty is neglected. transfer to interior points where banks wished to strengthen themselves, and \$8,805,092 in legal tenders. The Treasury gained \$2,164,492 Potter's Field. They are ragged and sunken in gold and \$348,730 in silver, and there- and some of them are strewn with dead, fore put out notes and certificates exceeding its | unsightly flowers; from many of them the turf is Democratic. Taxes went up. The Legislature receipts by \$1,887,580. The decline in bonds gone in large patches. At least some share of at times of pressure during the past two weeks | the income of the company should go to the keephas not been due to any alarm about their ing of the cemetery in verfect, not approximate, value, but simply to the necessity of raising order, ready money at a time when holders of boads could realize on them with less loss than on any other securities. Closing prices for 4 per cents are only 214@212 cents below prices three

The liquidation in stocks at New-York was revival of business. If, as reports say, banks forced this liquidation by refusing to loan on wheat any longer in such amounts as were asked, it may be asked why they consented to check the export trade some time ago by making such loans. While wheat declined during the latter part of the week, and corn and oats in less degree, the change in pork and lard was small; and cotton, notwithstanding very small receipts, was comparatively steady. The news from growing wheat in Texas and on the Pacitic Coast is extremely favorable, and the prospects elsewhere are decidedly good thus far. Oil has been generally weak during the past fortnight, but rather because of the cost of carrying and the difficulty of effecting loans than b-cause of any change in the production. Financial uncertainties have caused a disappointing trade in dry goods, but it is gratifying to observe that very satisfactory collections are generally reported by jobbers. The proposal to close the milis at Fall River does not seem to

have been successful. Buying of securities by investors, both at home and abroad, still continues, but is not of such volume yet, compared with the sales resulting from speculation, as to take the control of the market entirely from the wreckers. Some of the high-priced stocks, which have shown no signs of failing to pay handsome dividends, were forced downward quite as much as securities of less desirable character. On Friday, at securities was only \$53 61, the same securities having sold at \$71 34 in February last. But, though the lowest average for several years was thus reached by depression of the most valuable tocks, it appeared that strong parties were steadily buying. Mr. Vanderbilt made provision to take the control of Jersey Central off the market; Boston books showed the ownership of 57,374 shares of Union Pacific, the largest amount ever recorded there; purchases of Western Union and Missouri Pacific in large amount caused quick recovery from the lowest prices, and it was evident that, whether the peculative raids were over or not, at all events the supply of good stocks in the Street had been perceptibly diminished by purchases for investment. There were many signs, too, of the closing of speculations on the "short" side.

THE CITY'S INSANE.

There seems to be need of more vigorous action on the part of the city authorities to relieve the evererowded condition of the city insune asylums. The State Commissioner in Lunacy and the State Board of Charities have just called the attention of the Board of Estimate to the responsibility that resis upon the city for its failure to meet the emergency. Referring to a recent inspection of the Lunatic Asylum for Women, on Blackwell's Island,

the State officials remark: the State officials remark:

The Asylum has now 1,515 immates—nearly twice the number of insane for which it has proper and suitable capacity, and some 300 in excess of accommodations. The necessity of immediate relief to this overcrowding is so great and preasing that we feel we should fall in our duty did we not urac you to take the necessary measures at once to meet the emergency. The only adequate method of permanently relieving the pressure of the inservants at mother of insane women upon your institution is by removing the men to suitable furm lands and thus opening to the women the buildings occupied by the men.

What is said of the overcrowded condition of the Asylum for Women is equally true of that for m In four years there has been an increase of 641 in the number of insane persons made a charge upon he city. A proportionate increase has taken place Kings County, where the Flatbush Asylum has ong been greatly overcrowded. The superintend ents have repeatedly complained of the injustice of this state of affairs. Kings County obtained relief rom the Legislature by the passage of a bill peruitting the purchase of a farm for the insane. small appropriation for a similar purpose was made by the Board of Estimate of this city a year and a half ago. The purpose of the State Board of Charities and the Commissioner in Lunsey in writing a letter to the city authorities on this subject was to arge that immediate steps be taken to purchase the farm. This is a question of humanity, which calls for immediate action. The subject of the care of the insane is becoming one of great importance. There are now over 3,500 lunaties who are cared for by the city and supported out of its treasury. The number is rapidly increasing. If the ratio of increase for this decade is the same as that for the last, the number of insane will be large enough to form a small-stred city. The State Commissioner in Lunacy estimates that in 1890 the institutions of this State will contain 18,072 Insane persons. Everything possible should be done to make easy the burdens of these poor unfortunates.

The move of the Cunard Steamship Company in the direction of establishing a fleet of swift steamers will no doubt add to the anxiety of other steamthip companies to make quick runs. Speed at al bazards seems to be the ruling impulse of passer gers in general. The shortest route to the British Isles lies across the most dangerous portions of the Newfoundland banks. The Cunarders have of ate years been the only ships that pursued the ong but safer route to the south of the Banks. In be apparent necessity of keeping up with their rivals in speed, the Canarders will probably take the shorter route. At the rate of advance in speed made within a few years, the wonder is where the end will be. The gains that have been made recently have involved a vastly increased consumption of coal. In the way of obtaining further power in that direction not much is to be expected. Future advances will probably be in the improve ment of the machinery, particularly of the propel ter, and perhaps in the model of the vessel.

The yearly meeting of the Society of Friends began in this city yesterday. There is a curious superstition among the Friends to the effect that the week of the yearly meeting will be a rainy one. In earlier times the members of the society largely depended upon actual tilling of the soil for their bread, and petitions for the fruitfulness of the soil formed a portion of the burden of the daily prayers. The belief in the immediate answer to those prayers was the foundation for the superstition of a rainy week during the yearly meeting.

The fact that the proprietors of [the Lemoyne Crematory are unable to meet all the demands now made for their services shows that the public conversion to method of disposing of the not so impossible as was once thought. The erection of other suitable crematories will doubtless soon follow the publication of this fact. This change in the mode of burial would at least remove one blot on humanity-the ghastly trading on human sensibility. The profits of the cemetery companies about New-York are enormous; their prices for lots are unreasonably high, and the only care they take of graves is to cut the grass at intervals. The florists who cluster about

avert the necessity for a costly expedition to sort of men that ought to be renominated. But \$3,151,880 in gold certificates went into the in order at a stated sum, the company expressly dition of the graves in the cost y space reserved for single interments would be too bad for a

> NOTES ON INDUSTRY AND TRADE. LEGAL ARBITRATION.—The application of the iron manufacturers at Pittsburg for legalized arbitration, under the Waitace law, is not correctly understood by many. It makes manifest first, an entire change of purpose by the employers since accompanied at Chicago by the closing of the the defeat of the Morrison bill; prior to that event great bull speculation in wheat, which has they were disposed to stop operations indefinitely rightly been regarded as blocking the way to a rather than to engage in any controversy. Now the question is rather as to adjustment of wages, as between different classes of employes, than as to the aggregate amount to be paid. It is held, by many manufacturers and by not a few of the workmen, that the distribution of wages was not proportioned to the value of the service rendered, and in the Western district it operates materially to the disadvantage of industry, it is claimed, in competition with the Eastern mills, where a different rate and adjustment prevail. That the workers in the Western mills are not by any means united in opinion on this phase of the matter, if it were not known from their own declarations, would be apparent from their postponement of answer to the side of Pittsburg for the same work for which the Pittsburg puddiers get \$5 50, and the rates in other respects are as widely at variance. The tendency, of course, is to give the Eastern manufacturers especial advantages in some branches of the manufacture, while the Pittsburg and other Western makers have advantages in other branches. As the men themselves are not clear whether it is to their interest to submit the matter to arbitration or not,

> less be paid until the question of readjustment has been settled. NEW-ENGLAND SPINDLES .- It was announced. on Saturday, quite unexpectedly, that the 22,000 spindles of the Lincoln Mill, Lewiston, Me., would stop on June 1, and 400 hands be thrown out of This was the more disappointing because, one time, the average price of forty leading after a reduction of wages on March 1, it was supposed that the mill would be able to afford steady employment. At Fall River the first serious blow the strikers have received came from the decision of the operatives of Border City Mill No. 1, at their meeting on Friday, to return to work on Monday. There is less complaint of overproduction than there was some time ago, but the prices of goods have not yet been adjusted to the current price of raw cotton, nor are they likely to be unless the next crop should turn out quite short. It may be added that late British journals come with indications of a probable renewal of the struggle in Lancashire between employers and employed.

it is thought likely that a part of them may join in

petitions to that end. Meanwhile, there is now no

respect of a strike, and the old wages will doubt-

THE COAL TRADE.-During the past week the prospect of a suspension of authracite mining for two weeks in June has been used with great effect to depress securities of coal companies. Unquestionably the anthracite business is in a difficult position. The reports of iron manufacture show that there is a constant increase in the production of coke or bituminous iron, while the quantity of anthracite iron produced constantly decreases, so that the latest annual statement of the Iron and Steel Association shows that out of 5,146,972 tens made in 1883, only 965,454 tons were made with anthracite alone, or about 19 per cent; 920,192 tons with anthracite and coke mixed, or 18 per cent; only 571,726 tons with charcoal, or 11 per cent; and 2,689,650 tons with bituminous coal, or 52 per cent. The changes since this year began have been in the same direction. In the manufacture of iron, also, a corresponding change is in progress and is quite as rapid. All this diminishes the market for authracite at the very time when the companies are endeavoring, by restricting production and maintaining prices, to secure a market for stocks on hand. Last week's reports are that anthracite is dull, except for special sizes which are scarce, and that no change is expected to result from the meeting of Western shippers here this week, while a large business is being coal at low prices.

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

THE STRONG MAN FOR NEW-YORK. Colonel George S. Ellison, of Missouri. - I have spent a week studying the political situation in the East. My candid opinion is, though I was undecided before, that Mr. Blaine is the strong man for the party. He is acknowledged to be the strongest man outside of New-Yerk by everybody. He can carry Maine in September and Ohio in October-two important and not to be forgotten strongholds, the carrying of which will strengthen any candidate in New-York, and the loss of which would defeat any one. In New-York I find much the same divided talk that Democrats bad about Tilden prior to his notatnation in 1876. But Tilden carried New-York in spite of strongest, firmest, most representative and able following in the State, although it is Mr. Ar bur's own home. The country Republican districts threaten to Folgerize Arthur. Mr. Blaine could hold them firm. The city vote, which is Arthur's, is always for the candidate of the party. So I say Blaine is the strong man for New-York.

A REVIVAL OF GAMBLING. Anthony Comstock, of the Society for the Suppression of Vice -Since the Roosevelt Committee made its report the gamblers, pool-sellers and policy dealers have opened up and are going on seemingly without fear of molestation.

ENGLISH CAPITAL IN CATCLE RANCHES. A. R. Wright, "Cattle King," of Montana. - "Within the past six months about \$3,000,000 have been invested in purchasing stock ranches in Montana by Eastern capitalists. This money mately came from New-York city. During my visit and talk among your capitalists I find that there is a great disposition to invest money in Western lands and especially in the cattle business. Perhaps capitalists are getting sick of Wall-Street securities. But by far the greatest money invested in American amount of cattle-growing is by Englishmen. They practically control the cattle trade. Within the past five years stockraising has increased largely, and there is about five times the amount of capital invested now that there was then. All the talk about a "panic in beef" is done by speculators to keep up the price. The almost marvellous growth of this industry, and the renewed capital pouring into the Northwest will prevent the speculators from making a corner in beef, and it may even reduce the price in the next year or two.

PURITY OF THE MILK SUPPLY.

Dr. Cyrus Edson, Chief Inspector of the Second Sanitary Division, Health Department.—The tulk supply for this city has been so large recently that the dealers have had no trouble in procuring milk of good quality. There has been less temptation to sell watered or adulterated milk on that account, and for some time past the milk sold in the city has been unusually pure and wholesome.

THE BRIDGE EXTENSION DELAYED. Colonel William H. Paine, assistant engineer of the Brooks lyn Bridge.-We are much annoyed that we can't go ahead with the Bridge extension. Our plans are all ready, our centracts made, and men bired to do the work, but we are unable to do anything. The permit was granted, and before we had finished a granted, and before we single pit for a foundation, was withdrawn. We supposed the delay would be only temporary, but it begins to look otherwise. There seems to be something mysterious about it anyway. The delay is particularly irksome because I had arranged to make a good many moderate changes, such as having the cars to pick up the cable, and improving the switching manipulation at the New-York end so as to entirely do away with the engine. We hoped to make these changes as the work of extension was going on, so as to avoid doing the work twice. We shall begin to build as soon as the Department of Public Works is ready.

FROM WALL STREET TO THE TROUT BROOKS. Robert Schultz, Flahing Tackle.—I don't think there ever was a better prospect for a good fishing season. There's been a run on us ever since Wall Street kicked up such a racket. It must be that everybody on the street wants their gates must be appealed to to keep the ground | to forget his troubles in the manipulation of a hook and

line. The season is a littric late, but I think it will be a lively one batore it is over.

PERSONAL.

The Ron. E. B. Washburne intends tals summer to make a carriage tour through all parts of On ford County, Me.

In connection with renewed interest in the subject of mation, it is recalled that Annie Louise Cary mow Mrs. Raymond) was once asked to sing for the benefit of a crematory scheme in Pittsburg, and as an inducement was offered a certificate curiting her to the free crema-tion of her remains! "I should as soon think of buying my own coffin," said she, declining the offer.

"Little Bill English," as he is affectionately termed, who has just been put in Mr. Peelle's seat in Congress, is described as a small-faced, hoyi-h-looking person, with his father's peculiarly strong characteristics of money-making and money-keeping; only he is quite money-making and money-keeping; only he is quits generous to himself, especially when he takes a "night out." They say in Washington that the eider English took the first train back to Indiana after his son's case was decided; not even waiting to thank the Democrats who strained all points of law, evidence and honor in the young statesman's favor. It is not known whether he was ashumed of the job, or merely wanted to avoid further hotel expenses.

The late Duke of Buccleuch some years ago found himself in a railway carriago with the these lates.

self in a railway carriage with the then Duke of Northumberland and a commercial traveller. The two nobis men began talking, the "drummer " joined in,-without any idea who his companions were, -and for some time the conversation continued, gental and general. Norththe conversation continued, gonal and general. North-mberland got out at last, at Alnwick, and rode away from the station in a showy coach. "That must be a swell," remarked the drammer," looking siter him: "do you know who he is!" "Yes, it is the Duke of North-umberland," said Buccleuch. "And yet they say," cried the other, "that our noblity is haughty! Why, he talked to two peor shobs like you and me as though we had been his pais!" Buccleuch kept quiet, but with difficulty.

Seven or eight years ago, it is said, Michael de Munkacsy bought soms \$3,000 worth of farafture and prom ised to give a picture in payment. The uphoisterer did not press him for a settlement then, but waited for the application for arbitration. As matters stand \$4 per ton is paid at Johnstown and other points this the studio and said: "Well, how about that little per ure ?" The artist offered a check for the amount due, but the other insisted upon having a picture. Then De Munkacsy dashed off a sketch on the spot and gave it to him, saying, "There, that is easily worth \$3,000," alm, saying, "There, that is easily works \$5,000." The upholsterer accepted it, delighted, and hurried off to a picture dealer, who refused to give anything like that amount for it. Back he went to the artist, asking him to retouch the sketch and make it worth more. Tais De Munkaesy refused to do, and now the tradesman has brought suit against him to compet him to do so.

Here is a scene at one of those mutual admiration gath-

erings so much beloved in France. It is a dinner of titerary men. M. Arsène Houssaye proposes Victor Hugo's health; thus: "Victor Hugo gloriously continues the reign of the Sovereigns of Thought. Victor Hugo succeeds Voltaire as Voltaire succeeds Molière, as Molière succeeds Shakespeare, as Shakespeare succeeds Dante, as Dante succeeds Virgil, as Virgil succeeds Homer. I drink to Homer-Hugo." Then the "Master" graciously responds. "You ask," he says, referring to another passage in M. Houssaye's speech, " if you are a proso passage in a Houssaye's great man; you are a gentus, I recognize in you are nearly whose memory will live, I feel that you and I will mest again to continue our work in the Pleiades, those humortal lights which speak the invigorating language of truth in the splendor of the beautiful." Great is—tafly!

The Rev. George Worthington, S. T. D., who was on Friday elected Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Nebraska, is rector of St. John's Church, Detroit, which has grown under his administration to be the third parish in the United States in the number of its communicants. Its offerings for missionary purposes are larger than those of any other church in the West Dr. Worthington is about fifty years of age, has a fine face and a cordial manner. and is a scholarly preacher and an able administrator.

A few years ago be came within a few votes of an election to the Bishoprie of Michigan, and last year was unanimously chosen Bishop of China by the General Convention in Phinadelphia. Though he declined that possible it is hoped that he may consider tworably the claims of the new diocese of Nebraska, the work of which is similar to that which he has so successfully carried on in Detroit. He is a graduate of Hobart College and the General Theological Seminary. and is a scholarly preacher and an able administrator.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A fierce and defiant howl from Charleston mars the solemn grandeur and exquisite pathos of the anthem, "O, Titden, save!" now being rendered by the Democrats in chorus. The News and Courier wildly protests against his nomination, calling him "a mockery and a snare," "a tremendous trickster" " without a grain of manimass or a spark of chivairy." It adds: "Our bellet in the complete and utter unfiness of Mr. Tildea for the nomination for Presideat has been strengthened and confirmed by the events of the last four years."

The erudite but militant Richmond Disputch, which wrestles single-handed with its local cotemporary, The State, and The Charleston News and Courier, at the same time, devotes more than a column of quotation from Jackson and Jefferson and original argument to proving that "a revenue tariff" and "a tariff for revenue only " are two very different things.

The Boston Post, which nominated Mr. Bayard for President several weeks ago because he "subtended a larger angle of statesmanship" than any one else, has evidently found a wider straddler. It has hauled down the Delaware gentleman's ensign from its editorial masthead.

The North Carolina Republican, of Weldon, N. C., nominates Senator Conger, of Michigan, for President.

Senator Conger would be an exceedingly strong candidate were the delegates not all decided to vote for some one else. He will be glad to know, however, that The North Carolina Republican supports him. Colonel John A. Martin, Editor of The Alchison Champion, and secretary of the Republican National

Committee, will probably be the Republican candidate for Governor of Kansas. The general sentiment in Kansas is that he will have a walk-over if he is nomi-Mr. John C. New says that Postmaster-General Gresham

is sincerely desirous of seeing President Arthur renominated, and that he is not pushing his own claims. In speaking of the Indiana delegation, Mr. New says : " If either Gresham or Harrison should get a pronounced vote outside the State, either of them would get the entire delegation from the State. There is no dispoattion among Indiana Republicans to gratify quarrels, but every disposition toward harmony. They know it requires the united strength of the party to win and they are going to win if they can, and that is they are going to win if they can, and that is the sentiment of all, whether Gresham, Arthur, Harrison or Blathe men. There never has been a time when the question who should be the man, so far as Indiana Republicans are concerned, has been as little thought of as it has this year. It is the solid, conservative Republican vote this year that will win. Indiana no longer occupies the position she did when she was an October State. Onto alone occupies that position now, and while defeat there in October would make things look rather blue for us in November, that is a contingency that can hardly arise under any nomination they are likely to make at Chicago."

Senator Don Cameron has been careful not to say much

Senator Don Cameron has been careful not to say much on the political situation since his return to this country. ording to his friends he has expressed the belief that if Mr. Blaine should receive the nomination there

This is the season of the campaign when old and bizarre tickets crop out in different parts of the country. A Washington correspondent of The Churleston News and Courier says he has just come across a brand new ticket, which he refers to as a "star on the political horizon." It contains the names of Representative Dera-hemer, of New-York, and Representative Hancock, of Texas. ') particular platform is mentioned on which these geo demen stand, but probably "anything to beat the Re., blicans" will do for the present.

In a letter to a friend in Columbus, Senator Sherman at /s: "I am gratified that old friends like yourself still have confidence in me. This is more pleasing than suc-cess. I have not regarded my nomination as a probable thing, nor have I in any way sought to influence the action of the Convention. If the nomination comes it will be more grateful if upsought, and I will then try to meet the responsibilities. If not I shall be content, without disappointment, to abide the decision of the Convention It is hardly to be expected that the Republicans of a State so large as Ohio should all have the same choice for President, especially of one who has been compelled to take so active a part in politics as myself. Still the general good will of the delegation seems to be assured, and there is no one on it who I could fairly consider as an enemy. If they were entirely united and certial they could easily nominate me."

The Atlanta Constitution has thought it worth while to interview General Jubal Early on the political situation. He says that Mahone's power in Virginia is gone, and that the Democrats will hereafter rule in that State. Personally he is in favor of Senator Bayard for President. "I do not understand," he said, " this apparent uprising for the old ticket. The time to have made that issue was in 1880, and we voluntarily abandoned it. Now we must no 1830, and we voluntarily abundoned it. Now we must go before the country on new issues, or issues of practical importance to the people. Bayard is the representative of pure statesmanship, of houest administration and of sound business principles. I believe he is as strong in New-York as Tilden would be new, and I think, if nominated, he would be elected easily and by a declaive majority. Stil, if Tilden is nominated, I hope and believe he will be elected. I prefer, however, the youngerman."

Some time ago Senator Plumb was quoted extensively as being in favor of President Arthur and against Mr Blame. As Senator Plumb is a delegate to the Chicago Convention, his preference attracted a good deal of at tention. He now desires to have it known that he has been misrepresented, and that while he is not opposed to President Arthur, he is strongly in favor of Mr. Blaine, and intends to vote for him. "It is folly " he says, " to bope to belster up Blaine or any other candidate at the expense of Arthur. Mr. Blaine has no need of such fool friends. His strength lice with the people. It is simply wonderful the hold he has on the masses of the people.